

## KING AS FORESTER.

## Edward VII and Other Rulers Are Graduates of Woodcraft.

King Edward, it is not generally known, holds a diploma for forestry, a science which, by the special wish of his father, he studied at the celebrated school of Forestry at Nancy, in France, and also in Germany. Evidence of his knowledge in this particular direction is furnished at Sandringham, which in the matter of the trees on the place, is altered beyond all recognition since it was purchased for him nearly half a century ago. And now he is turning his attention to the magnificent park at Windsor, which since the death of the Prince Consort in 1861, has been somewhat neglected in this respect. That is to say, it has lacked the supervision and direction of a man acquainted with the art of forestry.

Evidently King Edward is firmly convinced that the British throne is destined to survive for many hundreds of years to come, for in the large number of plantations that are being laid out by the crown, the trees chosen are those of great longevity. As for acacias, the variegated acers, and other trees of their type, they do not figure in these new plantations of the King. There is something very interesting in the spectacle of this king of the twentieth century planting for the benefit of his successors on the throne, five or six centuries hence, a number of trees which antedate the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

Sylviculture, it may add, is a science of which most of the crowned heads and princes of the blood in Germany, Austria, and Italy have some practical knowledge. It has from time immemorial been regarded as a royal craft, one of which the Prince Consort possessed a mastery in all its branches, and I understand that when the present Prince of Wales spent a year with his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence, at Heidelberg, under the direction of Professor von Ihne, he, by the wish of his father, followed a course of forestry lectures at the university.

President Roosevelt is the first of the chief magistrates of the United States to take an interest in sylviculture, and future generations will owe a debt of gratitude to him and to Gifford Pinchot, the forester, who was the first to urge the importance of forestry at Washington, for what they have done to preserve the existing forests of America from devastation and for the creation of new ones.

## A FRIEND OF THE GRAND LAMA.

One of the most interesting members of the mission dispatched by the czar to this country for the negotiation of peace with Japan is M. de Pokrovsky, who has recently been appointed to succeed the universally regretted M. Leszar as Russian Minister at Peking. For several months he has been engaged in some of the most remote towns of Mongolia, notably at Urga, with the Grand Lama, or Dalai Lama, of Tibet, with a view of placing Tibet and Tibetan Buddhism under the protection of the Russian crown. It may be remembered that when the British mission crossed the Tibetan frontier last year and marched upon the Sacred City of Lhasa, the Grand Lama, who is at one and the same time the temporal and spiritual ruler of Tibet, and who claims spiritual supremacy over all the Buddhists of the world, took to flight, escaping into the wilds of Mongolia. It was found possible by the English to pursue or to capture him, and while some of the more enlightened and progressive Tibetans consider him to have forfeited his hereditary attributes, and his rights of government by his desertion, his post in the hour of danger, there are others who insist that the treaty concluded by the English at Lhasa has no value, owing to no one being possessed of authority to conclude any arrangement in the name of the fugitive Dalai Lama.

M. Pokrovsky is said to be the first white man and Christian among the Grand Lama ever set eyes on. The Russian diplomat in question is likewise I believe the first white man to have visited the remote monastic city of Urga, in the wilds of Mongolia. Could he be induced to speak here of his experiences, of what he has seen and heard in those unknown regions of Asia, his remarks would be received with an extraordinary degree of interest by all geographical societies throughout the United States.

## AN OLD FASHIONED DUCHESS.

The Duchess Aldegonde of Modena, who is now lying so seriously ill at Vienna, and who is not expected to recover, may be regarded as a survival of the ancient regime. Considerably over eighty years of age, she has always retained the style of dress and of old-fashioned, and she is said to have been a favorite of the Emperor Napoleon III. She is the only surviving sister of the aged Prince Regent of Bavaria, a sister also of the late King Maximilian II of Bavaria, and of that Otto who reigned over the Kingdom of Greece, and who was deposed by his turbulent subjects and forced to return to his native land.

Small wonder that the old Duchess of Modena has been conservative and that she has a horror of revolutions. For the latter not only deprived her brother Otto of his Greek crown, but forced her father to abdicate, and drove her own husband from his dominions before he was able to secure a foothold on the map of Europe by his incorporation into the Kingdom of Italy.

The Duke was a queer old gentleman, who, as chief of the House of Este, laid claims to the throne of Great Britain, claims that on one occasion actually led to a threat on the part of the English government to withdraw its Ambassador from the court of Vienna. It was at the time of the opening of the international exhibition at 1873 at Vienna, at which the Prince of Wales was deputed to represent his country and the English crown. On learning this, the Duke of Modena, who was living at Vienna, lodged a strongly worded protest, declaring that, as descended from the daughter of King Charles I of England, who lost his head on the scaffold, he was less remotely connected with the Stuart dynasty than Queen Victoria and her descendants, who were none other than his daughter, but from a sister of King Charles I, and he was, therefore, the lawful King of England, and entitled as such to represent the British Empire at the opening of the Vienna exhibition. It was in vain that the Austrian authorities pointed out to the duke that his rights had been annulled by the Act of Settlement, which two hundred years ago vested the English crown in the Protestant House of Hanover, and that he declined to admit the validity of the Act of Settlement, and insisted that England's Parliament had no right to deprive either his ancestors or himself of a throne which was theirs by right of legitimate inheritance.

Inasmuch as the court and government of Austria has always championed the very principles and doctrines upon which the old duke based his pretensions, they found themselves in somewhat of a quandary, and were still endeavoring to smooth over matters with him when the Prince of Wales happened to hear of the issue which had been raised. He at once communicated with Lord Granville, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with the result that Sir Andrew Buchanan, the British Ambassador at Vienna, was directed to inform the Duke of Modena that the Austrian authorities pointed out to the duke that his rights had been annulled by the Act of Settlement, which two hundred years ago vested the English crown in the Protestant House of Hanover, and that he declined to admit the validity of the Act of Settlement, and insisted that England's Parliament had no right to deprive either his ancestors or himself of a throne which was theirs by right of legitimate inheritance.

The theoretical rights, such as are, of the late Duke of Modena, who was childless, have been inherited by the daughter of his younger brother, Prince Alfred. She is married to Prince Louis of Bavaria, and the English Jacobites still have a "Queen Mary of England," and her son, Prince Rupert of Bavaria, as the rightful Prince of Wales. Among the leaders of these Jacobites is the Earl of Arundel, who is also the representative in England of Don Carlos.

**SPAIN'S CRACK POLO PLAYER.**—The young Duke of Sutherland, the fourth son of the Duke of Sutherland, who is to take a leading part in the contests with American polo teams at Paris, Oxford and in England this fall, used to be known by the name of "Jack Mitjens" before Queen Victoria, while Regent, invested him with the dukedom of his wonderful old grandfather, whose fortune he had inherited. He is a widower, his wife having been a sister of Chris and Frank D. Murietta, who visit this country so often, sometimes as the guests of the Anthony Drexels. She died a few years ago, and her sister was the misfortune to be married to Lord William Neville, who, it may be remembered, was sentenced to a term of penal servitude for forgeries at the expense of William Waldorf Astor's son-in-law, Captain Spencer Clay.

The old Duke of Sutherland had been a son-in-law by trade, was convicted of some political offense or other, and condemned to penal servitude on the island of Cuba. Managing to effect his escape from prison, he threw himself at the feet of old Concha, then captain general of the Antilles, and disclosed to him a conspiracy to assassinate him and the principal authorities. On his story being true, he was rewarded with a pardon, and later on with a surveyorship of the tobacco monopoly of the island, thanks to which he became the richest man in Cuba. On returning to Spain he was, on account of his fortune and of the influence with which it invested him, created a duke. His wife, however, was an unhappy one and remained childless. But he had a legitimate daughter, to whom he was devoted, and who married a Parisian broker of the name of Mitjens. Their boy Jack became a great favorite of the old man, and when he died it was found that, while making handsome provision for Mrs. Mitjens, he had left the bulk of his colossal fortune to the lad, who is equally popular and equally well known in London, Paris and Madrid.

## HE MALTRATED THE KAISER.

The death of ex-Captain O'Danne in a lunatic asylum must be a source of relief to the present Emperor of Germany. Of Irish origin and possessed of altogether exceptional accomplishments, he was chosen in 1866 from among the officers of the First Regiment of Guards to act as Military Governor to the present Kaiser, mainly through the instrumentality of Prince Bismarck. He was deprived of his post at the beginning of 1870 on account of his insubordination, and harshness with his royal charge, which had actually ended by affecting the latter's health. During the Franco-German war he was dismissed in disgrace from the service for plundering a French chateau, where he had been treated by the venerable widowed chateau with exceptional courtesy and hospitality. From that time forth he led a life of fraud and adventure, was responsible for many of the columns circulated about his former pupil, was mixed up in espionage scandals in Germany, France, Belgium, Italy and Spain, was subjected to repeated terms of imprisonment and expulsions and finally was pronounced by the German courts to be morally and mentally irresponsible and sentenced to the remainder of his days in a madhouse.

MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

## GEN. HUBBARD'S CHECK.

**Gave \$10,000 to Peary—Rockefeller Made No Gift.**

Commander Robert E. Peary denied yesterday that John D. Rockefeller had aided the expedition in any shape. At the same time he announced that the \$10,000 check received last week was the gift of General Thomas H. Hubbard. General Hubbard visited the Roosevelt yesterday and was shown all over it. Other gifts received in the last forty-eight hours make a total of \$100,000 received to date. Yesterday Peary's crew was busy storing away provisions. To-day the ship will be moored in midstream and early to-morrow morning Commander Peary hopes to start on his long prepared trip.

There was a family dinner aboard the Roosevelt last night, at which Commander Peary exhibited a bottle of the Chartreuse which was left on the snows of Fort Conger by the Greeley expedition and afterward picked up by Mr. Peary.

In addition to General Hubbard's gift of last week, Commander Peary received the following letter from him:

If you should need it, you may call on me for another contribution equal to my first.

I presume time is now the essence, etc. I want to see my small part forwarded what seems to me to be a noble and heroic work.

## CONGRESS OF BAPTISTS OPENED.

London, July 11.—The Congress of Baptists, including representatives from every country in the world except Palestine and Java, was opened this afternoon at Exeter Hall by Judge Willis, president of the Baptist Union of Great Britain. The meeting of the great hall was crowded to overflowing. Five hundred American delegates and nearly one thousand visiting Americans were present. The congress will continue in session until July 18, meeting three times daily at Exeter Hall, and concluding with a grand demonstration at the Royal Albert Hall.

## FRANCE'S GUESTS AT BREST.

Brest, July 11.—The festivities in honor of the united French and British squadrons are being carried out with great popular enthusiasm. The French admiral entertained the British admiral at luncheon at noon. One hundred covered tables were laid, and the toast expressed the cordial sentiments of the two countries toward each other.

## VERESTCHAGIN PICTURES BOUGHT.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—The government has purchased for the Alexander Gallery a collection of pictures by Vassili Verestchagin, the Russian painter, who went down in the battleship Petropavlovsk near Port Arthur, in April of last year. The collection includes a number of Philippine sketches.

## WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Meeting of Central Republican Club, Lenox-ave., and 127th-st., 10 o'clock.  
Convention of the Catholic Educational Association, Cathedral College.  
Free day at the Museum of Art and Natural History and the Zoological Park.

## PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Admiral Francis T. Bowles, U. S. N. IMPERIAL—R. D. Bishop, Cleveland. MURRAY HILL—Ex-Mayor James K. McGuire, Syracuse. NEW ARDEN—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McGuire, Syracuse. VERMILLION—Dennis O'Brien, Waterbury. V. VOLCOTT—C. T. Doie, Boston.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

**Official Record and Forecast.**—Washington, July 11.—The weather east of the Mississippi continues cloudy and rainy. The number of thunderstorms and rains reported to-night is greater than on Monday. The rain has been quite general from New York southward to Florida and Eastern Georgia, and also to Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, the greater portion of the lake region, Eastern Iowa, Missouri and Southern Wisconsin.

High temperatures prevail in Northeastern districts, and it is warmer over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

The weather on Wednesday and Thursday will be showery in the middle and upper portions of the Mississippi Valley and thence eastward to the Atlantic. No material change in temperature is anticipated.

The winds along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts will be light to fresh south, from the Great Lakes, mostly east to southeast and light to fresh.

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## OUR FOREIGN SERVICE.

## How to Get Consular System Out of Rut—Suggestion of F. W. Seward.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The judicious article of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, which appeared in your last Sunday Magazine, deals with a long vexed and still unsettled problem. He is quite right in saying that in our diplomatic representatives of the highest class, at London, Paris, Berlin and other great capitals, "we are and ever have been most fortunate." He is equally right in pointing out that our consular service and our methods of filling it are deplorably in need of improvement.

But in this, as usual, "he has his audience with him." The readers of The Tribune and the great mass of intelligent people in the United States, especially those of them that have travelled abroad, already know these facts. They need no persuasion to believe. Neither does the Executive, nor the Department of State. The ones that need to be convinced are his own associates in the halls of Congress, with whom rests the duty of making the improvements demanded.

Every Senator and every member of Congress has some one in his State or district who wants a foreign post. Naturally he applies to his representative at the Capital to get for him a place to go to the White House and the State Department and move heaven and earth till it is obtained.

Sometimes he is a worthy candidate; often he is an inexperienced and untrained one, and occasionally he is an entirely unfit one. If the Congressman fails to get it, the failure is debited against him, his constituents' gratifying. If, on the other hand, he succeeds in gratifying his constituent's ambition, the first evidence of gratitude he may receive will be a letter from the appointee saying he finds the salary altogether inadequate for his needs. He wishes it raised, and as he can only hope to be continued in office till the advent of the next administration he wants the "raise" to be immediate. Meanwhile comes a "fire in the rear" from other constituents, who think that they ought to have been appointed, and intimating that they may henceforth be regarded as political opponents.

More than thirty years ago I received a call at the State Department from some Senator in regard to the Consular Appropriation bill. As I had been taking part for some time in the appointment and supervision of consuls, they supposed I knew something about the subject. One of them, a shrewd, sensible New-Englander, asked me to draft an amendment to the bill that would cure some of the defects I pointed out. I drafted one. It was very simple. It provided that consular officers, instead of being tied to specified posts, should be divided into three or four grades—so that they could be assigned or transferred or promoted—and that new appointments should only be to the lowest grade. This would make a corps of experienced men, animated with desire to win higher honors by faithful service.

"And how much more will this plan of yours take out of the Treasury?" asked the Senator. "Not a cent," said I. "The consular service is self-supporting now by the invoice system. Your appointment will be the same as now, only, instead of underpaying one man and overpaying another, you will be putting both the man and the money where they will do the country the most good."

The Senator rubbed his chin reflectively. "Well, you see," he said, "we in Congress rather like to have some evidence ourselves in making these appointments."

"But, Senator," I answered, "don't you see that your influence, or patronage, or whatever you call it, would be increased rather than diminished? Every vacancy would mean several promotions, just as in the army and navy. Instead of gratifying one man you would be gratifying several circles of families and friends, and even the lowest grade, that of consular clerk, would be lifted into importance, because it would offer to some worthy young man the promise of an honorable career. Half a dozen men of tried reputation would be looking to you as their patron. Your influence would be much greater than now."

"Good Lord," ejaculated the Senator, "I don't want any more of it. They pest me my life out now, with their letters and importunities. Well, we will lay the plan before the committee. It has some business features, and perhaps some political ones that may be worth thinking about."

But whether the amendment got as far as a Senatorial pigeon hole, or only as far as a Senatorial waste basket, never appeared. The bill it never was enacted into law.

Considering our desultory and spasmodic methods of appointment, it is only remarkable that our consular service is as good as it is. Thanks to American diplomacy, we are, in perception and readiness to profit by experience, some excellent consuls have been developed out of very unpromising material. A British Minister in London, for instance, once told me that he was always surprised to see how readily an untrained American consul would acquire knowledge of his duties, and then, after he had been in the office a few weeks, he would be suddenly dismissed to make room for a new one as ignorant as he had been.

Secretary Hay, whose death the whole nation is deploring, made many earnest efforts to improve the consular service. When, a year or two since, I asked him what progress he was making, he related, with his usual genial humor, his experiences in trying to get an appropriation for two consular clerkships that were much needed. The committee favored it. But he never got the appropriation, though he received from members of the committee plenty of proposals of candidates for the two places "as soon as they should be created."

Our newly appointed Secretary of State, Mr. Root, rendered a great service to the nation in sweeping around and jangling customs out of the War Department. He will perform one of similar character if he can lift our consular system out of the old rut and bring it up to the high plane befitting the world's greatest Republic.

Montrose-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., July 11, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

From The Kansas City Journal.

J. D. Dickerson, judge of the United States Court in the Southern District, recently attracted considerable attention to himself by a pole climbing feat in the city of Kansas.

The excited demeanor of a federal judge in Indian Territory. An exchange recounts the incident.

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## CRITICISMS OF COLLEGES.

## Archbishop Says Church Institutions Are Behind the Times.

With the opening yesterday of the second annual meeting of the Catholic Educational Association at the Cathedral College, Madison-ave., and 121st-st., it was learned that there are many important changes pending among the rectors of colleges and universities who are attending the meeting. It is now generally admitted that Monsignor O'Connell, of the Catholic University, and president general of the association, is to be raised to the episcopate, and then Dr. Charles P. Grannan, recently elected vice rector, will succeed to the rectorship of the university. The report is credited among certain of the clergy who are supposed to know, and is substantiated by foreign correspondents of the leading Catholic publications.

It was with this change in view that Dr. Grannan was made vice rector, that office being vacant for nearly two years prior to his election. This office is regarded as superfluous, the rector being the authority on all things pertaining to the management of the university.

Dr. Grannan is considered one of the ablest of the American clergy. He was a member of the Vatican commission appointed by the late Pope Leo to make an exhaustive study of the Scriptures. Monsignor O'Connell is likely to be appointed to some of the vacant sees in this country, and has a fighting chance, at least, of obtaining the coadjutorship of the Archdiocese of Boston.

Among the other changes pending, the more important locally is that of the Rev. David W. Hearn, S. J., of the St. Francis Xavier College, in West 16th-st. Father Hearn has been the rector of this popular institution for three years, usually the limit period among the Jesuits. The transfers in this great teaching body take place on the last day of this month, the feast of St. Ignatius, founder of the Society of Jesus. Father Hearn will likely be promoted to more important office.

The Catholic Educational Association is composed of the rectors of the colleges and universities, as well as the heads of the parochial school system throughout the country. All these attended yesterday's meeting. The meeting opened with solemn mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Archbishop Lavelle, rector of the archdiocese, presiding. At the close of the mass, the Archbishop, in his address, caused nothing short of a sensation by his broad views on the school question. Ever since his succeeding to the throne made vacant by Archbishop Corrigan's death the priests and the few members of the laity who happened to be talking acquaintance with him put Archbishop Lavelle in the category of commonplaces with the old system, who men quite satisfied with the letter of the law. Yesterday the Archbishop showed his inner self, probably for the first time. He told the members of the association, with an emphasis that could be heard, that the Catholic in America must sacrifice tradition and prejudice so long as Catholic principle is not infringed.

"We are in an age of transition," he declared, "and we must alter our ways of doing things. These facts are hard to digest, but you must consider yourselves in loco episcoporum and act fearlessly. He was referring to higher education when he made the above statement. After commending the work of the college, he said the private institutions would come up to the standard of modern times if they were managed by the bishops instead of by the priests. Continuing, he said:

There are Catholics who wish to send their children to non-Catholic colleges, where their faith is changed by being changed into indifference. Can this be the result of the Catholic education? As the colleges as was exercised at the Catholic principle is not infringed, and as long as we are in an age of transition, and we must alter our ways of doing things, we must alter our ways of doing things. God to extend to your deliberations His blessing.

At the close of the Archbishop's address the members marched to the Cathedral office, where the meeting was formally opened by Monsignor O'Connell. Then followed registration and appointment of committees. Addresses were made by Dr. Driscoll, of St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie; the Rev. E. L. Rivard, of St. Viateur's College, Illinois; and the Rev. M. J. Considine, of this city. The meeting will continue to-day and to-morrow night with a public meeting in Carnegie Hall.

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